

## RUSSIANS PERCEIVED ATTACK AUSTRIANS

Eight Assaults on Bessarabia Border Futile, According to German Advisers.

## QUIET NOW REIGNING IN THE BALKAN ARENA

Teutons May Not Resume Operations Directed Against Saloniki—Bulgar Mutiny Is Reported.

BERLIN, December 29.—The Czerowitz (Bukovina) correspondent of the Tageblatt sends the following: "The Russians have made eight attacks against the Austrians on the Bessarabia border since Christmas night. Despite a tremendous expenditure of ammunition and men the attacking forces have not yet succeeded in breaking through the lines. Every time the weakened columns of the Russians succeeded in reaching the Austro-Hungarian lines they were repulsed. The Austrians maintained a fire for twenty-five hours which was audible in Czerowitz."

### Balkan Operations Halt.

VIENNA, December 29.—The operations of the central powers against the Anglo-French army in Greece were temporarily suspended in deference to Greek susceptibilities regarding the Bulgarians, when the entire expedition retreated across the frontier. The operations may possibly not be resumed.

Nothing positive regarding further military plans can be learned; these are contingent to a certain extent on the Greek attitude, and if Greece has no objection to leaving Saloniki in the hands of the British and French a further offensive movement, it is reported, may not be undertaken by the Austro-Germans, who, in that case, would merely stand on the defensive in highly favorable positions along the Bulgarian-Macedonian frontier.

### Allied Position Not Menace.

Saloniki, as viewed here, has no strategic importance. So long as Bulgaria is able to defend its borders, the occupation of Saloniki by the entente allies is not looked upon as a menace to any of the interests of the central powers, Bulgaria and Turkey. It is considered here that an offensive against Saloniki would be a political rather than a military measure, and it is pointed out, the value of such an offensive would be highly problematical since the occupation even temporarily of Greek territory would involve only a temporary advantage to the allies. The press reports that the allies intend to make Saloniki the base for 40,000 men against the Bulgarians in Vienna, as the entente troops will have to be met in any case, and it is argued the expeditionary force of the allies at the end of the longest, the most hazardous and most expensive supply line of the war, while the Bulgarian army, constituting the major part of the force barring the route through Serbia, has the advantage of very short communications.

### Allied Defensive Lines.

LONDON, December 29.—A dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in Macedonia says: "The new defensive lines laid out by the entente allies around Saloniki make a sweep of about fifty miles in a wide semi-circle from the Vardar river to the Gulf of Orphanos. Nearly half this distance is naturally defended by rugged mountains and steep slopes. "Few sites are better suited by nature to the requirements of a scientific defense. The position is very similar to the Turkish lines at Tchaldja, where the Bulgars suffered their only defeat at the hands of the Turks in 1912, save that the valley here is broader and the hills higher."

### Little Cover for Foe.

"The whole of the fifty-mile arc enclosing Saloniki is surrounded by a broad valley, which is a morass in parts, and would afford little cover to an advancing foe. The hills within the fortified area furnish admirable gun emplacements, commanding all approaches. On the slopes toward the north there still remain the trenches where the Turks intended to keep their last stand during the first Balkan war, and some of their barbed wire entanglements have been utilized by the entente allies."

### Serbian General Retires.

PARIS, December 29.—Gen. Radomir Putnik, chief of the general staff of the Serbian army, has given up his position temporarily by order of his doctors, according to a dispatch from Skutari. It is stated that Gen. Putnik, commander of the first Serbian army, took Gen. Putnik's place during the latter's absence. "According to reliable information there are 75,000 Serbian troops at Scutari and Elbasan, Albania," says the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. "They are in excellent trim, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in their retreat. They hold strongly fortified positions against the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, and it is unlikely that they will be transferred to Saloniki."

### Bulgar Mutiny Reported.

The 11th Bulgarian Infantry regiment, stationed at Gumuldzina, Bulgaria, has mutinied, according to information reaching the Athens correspondent of the Petit Journal. "Italian troops which disembarked at Avlona, Albania, have reached the vicinity of the northern frontier of Greece in some haste, and have reported from voyagers arriving from Santi Quaranta," says the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. "Italian troops also have been seen near Tepeleni (southern Albania)."

### Alleged Greek Assurance.

A dispatch to the Berlin Tages-Zeitung from Sofia and sent here says: "The newspaper Narodni Prava says that Greece, through its minister at Sofia, has notified Bulgaria that Greece does not object to Bulgarian troops entering Greek territory if this step is unavoidably necessary in the interests of military operations. Premier Tsakalof has expressed his thanks for the communication and assured the minister that Bulgarian troops on Greek soil not only would not harm Greek interests, but, on the contrary, would aid them."

## TOO OF INDICTED PEACE COUNCIL GUITY

Alleged Conspirators in Munition Plants Strikes Surrender Themselves.

## PEACE COUNCIL HEAD DOESN'T FEAR OUTCOME

Question Arises Whether Representative Buchanan Can Claim Immunity Because He Is Congressman.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Of the eight men indicted yesterday charged with conspiring with agents of the German government to foment strikes in munition factories, two had surrendered to the federal authorities before noon, and a third was in town. For the five others warrants were issued. These will be forwarded to Washington for immediate execution, unless assurances that they will voluntarily come into court are received this afternoon.

The two who surrendered were David Lamm, alleged paymaster for Capt. Franz von Rintelen, and Jacob Taylor of East Orange, N. J., president of Labor's National Peace Council, the medium through which the government alleges, von Rintelen sought to direct his activities. Both entered pleas of not guilty and were released in \$5,000 bail.

Taylor denied ever knowing Lamm, and von Rintelen, he said, he had heard only through the newspapers. The third defendant who signified his intention voluntarily to give himself up, was William H. C. Brown, from Columbus, Ohio, is Frank S. Monnet, former attorney general of Ohio.

### Gravity of Situation Realized.

"I fully realize the gravity of the indictment of myself and my associates, but I am not worrying in the least about the outcome," said Mr. Taylor. "The organization has no reason at all to fear investigation. We welcome it. I have communicated with one of our counsel, and our fight will begin against the indictment."

It is understood that Mr. Taylor's reference to officers of the council meant Henry B. Martin, its secretary, and Herman Schulteis of Washington, D. C. Representative Frank Buchanan of Chicago, who was indicted as a conspirator, representative from Harrisburg, Ill., had not signified early today whether they would make their appearance before United States commissioners in their respective districts or in New York. There is a question whether the government believes in an arrest on the ground that he is a member of Congress. The law states that Congress shall protect all members of Congress from arrest during attendance of the sessions of their respective houses. It was learned today that these indictments do not conclude the work of government in munition plants in this country. It is expected that a grand jury will be sworn in Tuesday to take up the work of bringing to justice the persons indicted in this case. An official said that yesterday's indictments were "just a good beginning," and that further developments may be expected within a few weeks. The Peace Council was not identified with these other alleged plots, it is said.

## Mr. Buchanan Will Stand on Rights as Congressman and Resist Arrest, He Says

Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, indicted in New York yesterday under the Sherman anti-trust law on the charge of conspiracy to foment strikes in munition plants in this country, declared today that he intended to stand on his rights as a member of Congress and resist arrest. "I have been advised by a lawyer today that as a member of Congress I am immune from arrest on this charge," said Mr. Buchanan. "I am more interested in carrying on my duties against the German war effort than in being in the office in which the district attorney's office is being conducted in New York than I am in this indictment, which means nothing to me. And I intend to stay here and continue my fight against Snowden Marshall, the district attorney of New York."

Mr. Buchanan declined to give the name of the lawyer to whom he had gone for advice, but he merely said that he is a member of the House who had volunteered his services before he came to Congress, and that he considered him one of his lawyers in Congress.

### Doubt as to His Status.

There seems to be considerable doubt at the Capitol today whether Mr. Buchanan can be arrested under the indictment brought against him. The Constitution says that a member of Congress, during a session of Congress, cannot be arrested in his chambers, or on his way to or from the Capitol, for any crime, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace or high treason. The charge under the Sherman law is "misconduct," and Mr. Buchanan holds that he is exempt from arrest on such a charge. However, precedents have been found which say that a member of Congress can be arrested on any indictable charge. The question now is to be decided when an attempt is made to arrest Mr. Buchanan.

### Reception at Treasury.

The Illinois representative today insisted that the indictment against him was a "frame-up" and that as a member of Labor's National Peace Council he was immune from arrest. He had nothing whatever to do with fomenting strikes, he said, and that he had no connection with Rintelen or Lamm or any other foreign representative. Mr. Buchanan said that he had been connected with the labor movement for years before he came to Congress, from which he had always counseled peaceful settlement of controversies between labor and employer, and he never urged strikes in munition plants here. Back of the whole business, he said, were the manufacturers of war munitions, fighting him because he was opposed to war and also because he is strongly fortified positions against the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, and it is unlikely that they will be transferred to Saloniki."

### U-Boat Flew Austrian Flag.

LONDON, December 29.—The submarine which appeared on the surface shortly after the French steamer *Flota de la Clotat* was torpedoed off the French coast, according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Malta.

## GASOLINE N FIGHT ON THE PRESIDENT

Advance May Be Effort to Stave Off Tax He Proposes.

## HOUSE EXPECTED TO ASK PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Leaders of Industry Believed Trying to Scare Administration by Abnormal Price.

The suspicion is said to exist in congressional quarters that the current flurry over the increased cost of gasoline may have some bearing upon President Wilson's proposition to impose a tax of 1 cent a gallon upon that product, to assist in providing revenues for the government. The question is being asked whether the powers supposed to exercise—well, say, an influential interest over the great oil industry of the United States are seeking to stave off congressional action which would place a tax on their output, by hoisting the price to an abnormal point, thus giving, it is suggested, an object lesson of the undesirability of further adding to the expenses of the users of gasoline.

### Of course, it is added, this

may be a base suspicion leveled against a worthy, if not eleemosynary institution, but some of those evil-minded persons in Congress are said to be capable of entertaining such dark thoughts about corporations which control the output of this necessity of modern life.

### Some Pointed Queries Predicted.

One thing appears to be certain now, and that is that when the administration's proposed revenue bill is brought to Congress, containing, it is done, in accordance with President Wilson's recommendation, a proposed tax on gasoline, some very pertinent inquiries will be made upon the cost, price and control of the output of the country. When the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision dissolving the oil trust, the plain people may have thought that the millennium had arrived in the oil trade and that the oil industry would be subjected to competition. What really happened, as Wall Street knows, was that the stocks of the companies of the original trust, thus separated by the dissolution, advanced in price and the cost of oil and its refined products has actually increased. It was intimated today in congressional quarters that this phase of the present situation may be looked into by Congress in the course of the general inquiry into the bounding price of gasoline.

### Foresee Sweeping Investigation.

It was prophesied that before the end is reached a sweeping investigation of the progress of the oil trust, of the progress of the oil trust, of its memorable decision, may be made with the view of ascertaining whether that decision has accomplished in fact what the government sought when it entered the original case. Practical men in Congress say, however, that they can see one possible difficulty ahead. With improving business conditions, in which the oil industry is sharing with others, it is intimated that some men in Congress will not be in sympathy with any proceedings that might hamper the oil business. However, there are others in Congress who will be just as solicitous for the conservation of oil as for the production of it, they said today, will not be asleep at the switch.

### NEW NORSE LINE TO RUSSIA.

Inaugurated With All-Year Schedule by Steamer Kong Helge.

LONDON, December 29, 6:32 a.m.—"The new steamship route from Norway to Russia is now established, and the Norwegian steamer *Kong Helge*, carrying a cargo of American and English machinery for Russia, has made a trip from Tromsø (Norway) to Alexandrovsk (Russia) under most favorable conditions," says the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. "Since the route will be open throughout the entire year, it is expected that it will be of inestimable benefit to Russia, whose trade difficulties become acute owing to the freezing over of Archangel and the interruption of transit of supplies through Sweden."

### RECEPTION AT TREASURY.

Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo Will Greet Employees of Department. An official administration innovation is projected by Secretary William G. McAdoo of the Treasury Department as a new year event. At noon Friday, the last day of the year, he, with Mrs. McAdoo, will receive all the employees of the Treasury Department who may wish to take advantage of the invitation. The reception will be held in his room in the Treasury Department building.

Never before has a Secretary of the Treasury held such a function. The work day closes at noon Friday, it is expected that most of the force will take advantage of the opportunity. The federal reserve board and its employees are included in the invitation.

### Paris May Have More Lighting.

PARIS, December 29, 5:05 a.m.—Gen. Michel Joseph Maunoury, military governor of Paris, in a statement given to the Matin, expressed the opinion that the capital might be more brilliantly lighted without adding to the risk of air raids.



### New Year Mail to the Trenches.

PARIS, December 29, 5:05 a.m.—The central military post office yesterday handled 450,000 parcels containing New Year gifts for soldiers. One hundred and eighty thousand of the parcels were carried free. This is believed to be a record.

### Chinese to Take Seaman's Exam.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—Sixty Chinese members of the crew of the China mail liner *China* expect to take the able seaman examination today under the La Follette seaman's act. They are the first of their race to take this test, although nearly 2,000 men of other nationalities have already been granted certificates.

### The Trend of Advertising

(Reprint of a full-page announcement in the New York Globe in the Editor and Publisher, a New York trade paper, issue of December 25.)

Statisticians figure that five souls make an average family. There is only one place where all five can be reached—the fireside.

### The Evening Newspaper

Which is taken to the home, is the most effective medium through which to reach the entire family.

New York's great retail merchants recognize the truth of this statement in placing their advertising among the daily newspapers.

During November, 1915, the sixteen largest retail advertisers of New York used 1,878,405 lines of advertising space in seven evening newspapers, seven morning newspapers and seven Sunday newspapers, as follows:

|                                |
|--------------------------------|
| Evening Newspapers - 1,210,665 |
| Morning Newspapers - 230,740   |
| (Excluding Sunday)             |
| Sunday Newspapers - 437,000    |

### The Trend of All Advertising Is Toward the Evening Newspapers.

The Evening Star alone frequently prints more advertising of local merchants than all of the other Washington papers combined.

### ROOSEVELT WARNS AGAINST PACIFISTS

#### Sounds Preparedness Note in Paper Read Before Sociological Society.

#### HIS DEFENSE THEORIES ARE CALLED FALLACIOUS

#### Prominent Speakers Object to Statements Made by Former President.

In a paper by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, read to the American Sociological Society today, a strong word for preparedness was spoken and a warning against pacifists was sounded, and following the paper, which was read by Chairman Edward A. Ross, several speakers declared that the Roosevelt theories of national defense are "fallacious." The title of the paper by the former President was "Social Values and National Existence," and under this heading he drew a picture of small nations that had failed to arm themselves, and found their people overwhelmed by the aggressive rush of conquering enemies.

Bringing the argument down almost to the minute, he referred to the latest attempts at disarmament in these words: "In the thirteenth century Persia had become a highly civilized nation, with the cultivated class of literary men and philosophers, with universities and great mercantile interests. These literary men and merchants took toward the realities of war much the same attitude that is taken in our own country by gentlemen of the stamp of Messrs. David Starr Jordan and Henry Ford. Unfortunately for these predecessors of the modern pacifists, they were in striking distance of Genghis Khan and his Mongols, and of course, as invariably happens in such a case, when the onrush came, the nation was not prepared to resist."

#### Discusses Roosevelt Idea.

Following the reading of the paper, several widely known persons discussed the Roosevelt idea that preparedness brings peace, among them being Dr. John M. Deary of the American Peace Society; Miss Mabel Boardman of the American National Red Cross; Prof. E. C. Hayes of the University of Illinois and Prof. J. Q. Dealey of Brown University.

In introducing his discussion, Dr. M. said that he took it that Col. Roosevelt thought that the "only thing wrong with discussing is the question of national preparedness." This, said Dr. M., was a fallacy in Col. Roosevelt's theory. "There is a fallacy in Col. Roosevelt's theory," he said, "which is the fallacy of the modern pacifists, they are due to militarists and those who think it necessary to maintain armaments for peace purposes. These people overlook the question of attack as well as defense, and devote their argument to the question of defense."

#### Statement Is Applauded.

There was applause when he spoke of the "ancient methods of brute force advocated by Col. Roosevelt," and also when he declared: "The general idea that Belgium, Persia and Poland and other countries have suffered is no reason to believe that the instruments which have caused that suffering should be increased. It is Miss Boardman who spoke a word for the work of 'conservation of humanity' done by the Red Cross."

#### Motives of the Pacifists.

"There are well-meaning people, utterly incapable of learning any lesson taught by history," he said.

(Continued on Second Page.)

### ROOSEVELT WARNS AGAINST PACIFISTS

#### Sounds Preparedness Note in Paper Read Before Sociological Society.

#### HIS DEFENSE THEORIES ARE CALLED FALLACIOUS

#### Prominent Speakers Object to Statements Made by Former President.

In a paper by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, read to the American Sociological Society today, a strong word for preparedness was spoken and a warning against pacifists was sounded, and following the paper, which was read by Chairman Edward A. Ross, several speakers declared that the Roosevelt theories of national defense are "fallacious." The title of the paper by the former President was "Social Values and National Existence," and under this heading he drew a picture of small nations that had failed to arm themselves, and found their people overwhelmed by the aggressive rush of conquering enemies.

Bringing the argument down almost to the minute, he referred to the latest attempts at disarmament in these words: "In the thirteenth century Persia had become a highly civilized nation, with the cultivated class of literary men and philosophers, with universities and great mercantile interests. These literary men and merchants took toward the realities of war much the same attitude that is taken in our own country by gentlemen of the stamp of Messrs. David Starr Jordan and Henry Ford. Unfortunately for these predecessors of the modern pacifists, they were in striking distance of Genghis Khan and his Mongols, and of course, as invariably happens in such a case, when the onrush came, the nation was not prepared to resist."

#### Discusses Roosevelt Idea.

Following the reading of the paper, several widely known persons discussed the Roosevelt idea that preparedness brings peace, among them being Dr. John M. Deary of the American Peace Society; Miss Mabel Boardman of the American National Red Cross; Prof. E. C. Hayes of the University of Illinois and Prof. J. Q. Dealey of Brown University.

In introducing his discussion, Dr. M. said that he took it that Col. Roosevelt thought that the "only thing wrong with discussing is the question of national preparedness." This, said Dr. M., was a fallacy in Col. Roosevelt's theory. "There is a fallacy in Col. Roosevelt's theory," he said, "which is the fallacy of the modern pacifists, they are due to militarists and those who think it necessary to maintain armaments for peace purposes. These people overlook the question of attack as well as defense, and devote their argument to the question of defense."

#### Statement Is Applauded.

There was applause when he spoke of the "ancient methods of brute force advocated by Col. Roosevelt," and also when he declared: "The general idea that Belgium, Persia and Poland and other countries have suffered is no reason to believe that the instruments which have caused that suffering should be increased. It is Miss Boardman who spoke a word for the work of 'conservation of humanity' done by the Red Cross."

#### Motives of the Pacifists.

"There are well-meaning people, utterly incapable of learning any lesson taught by history," he said.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## ARBITRATION KEYNOTE OF ADDRESSES BEFORE THE PAN-AMERICANS

Dr. Eusebia Bracamonte of Salvador Urges Compulsory Court of Western Nations.

## Other Speakers Believe Tribunal For Entire Hemisphere Would Incite Europe to Similar Arrangement.

Arbitration of all disputes between the American nations was the keynote of many important addresses at today's section meetings of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in various hotel and other auditoriums all over the city, and co-operation in all branches of human endeavor between North, South and Central Americans was the outstanding feature of all of them.

### Urges Pan-American Court.

Dr. Eusebia Bracamonte, a delegate from Salvador, advocated compulsory arbitration between all the American nations in a pan-American court of justice. Benito Perez Verda, a delegate from Mexico, declared such an institution would in time be followed by the civilization of Europe. He also spoke of the adoption of a private and public law code between the American states. Francisco Capella Pons, a delegate from Uruguay, favored establishing permanent international commissions between the Americas. In all the American countries, he said, there was a marked disposition toward arbitration settlement of disputes.

### Economic Aspects of the War.

Economic aspects of the war were discussed before the American Economic Association meeting in connection with the American-Salvador arbitration between all the American nations in a pan-American court of justice. Benito Perez Verda, a delegate from Mexico, declared such an institution would in time be followed by the civilization of Europe. He also spoke of the adoption of a private and public law code between the American states. Francisco Capella Pons, a delegate from Uruguay, favored establishing permanent international commissions between the Americas. In all the American countries, he said, there was a marked disposition toward arbitration settlement of disputes.

### Relation of Alcohol to Crime.

Discussion of prohibition of the use of alcoholic beverages and the prevention of crime directed a greater interest to the members of the Pan-American Scientific Congress to the section studying public health and medicine. Dr. J. B. Clark of Columbia University gave a warning not to allow preparedness to run amuck in the name of the war. He pointed out a comparison between English and German ideas of preparedness and cautioned that military preparedness as a policy should be wisely administered.

### Money Cost of the War.

The money cost of the war to July 31, this year, exclusive of the capitalized value of human life, was estimated by other speakers at \$37,696,774,000. Including minor hostile nations, the aggregate would be \$55,000,000,000, and should the war continue, at the end of the second year the probable human loss was estimated to be 15,000,000. The capital value of those lost workers was placed at \$35,196,000,000.

### Following the reading of a paper by

### Two Schools of Business, Topic of Elliot H. Goodwin at Meeting of Subsection

There have been and there always will be two schools of business, according to Elliot H. Goodwin, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, speaking before the subsection dealing with commercial education of the Pan-American Scientific Congress at the Pan-American Union building this morning. The schools are commercial and academic. On the one hand, who lay main stress on the lessons of actual experience and those, on the other, who advocate the previous training as going away in part with the necessity of learning by experience. The one extreme is the school of practical experience produces but a small proportion of men with large business capacity," he said. "As a method of training it is wasteful. It is equally clear that the college or university cannot claim to have trained men expected to produce only those of marked business ability any more than law schools produce great lawyers or medical schools produce great surgeons. Much remains with the man himself, his inborn capacity and power to expand. Clearly, the training for lawyers and doctors is now universally accepted."

### Discusses Business Capacity.

"What is there about business capacity or executive ability that would place them beyond the pale of those things for which a special education is valuable? Is it the power handed down by the training of the army officer or the professor should be equally futile. "Is it the imagination, the power to grasp and arrange in an order manner and execute? If these cannot be trained or trained in part, what practical purpose does education serve? To what end the study of history and biography, if it does not enable us to apply the experience and the ingenuity of others to our own problems? In spite of the example of men in all walks of life who have started at the bottom and risen to the highest places, there is nothing so sad in business and industry as the consideration of that 90 per cent of those who are competent for the positions they fill, but who lack the education, or the almost superhuman will to make up for its lack, which will permit them to rise above a certain dead level. "In commercial education lies the hope for the future of American business."

### Whites Fittest to Survive.

"The high death rate of negroes in the United States from tuberculosis, as contrasted with the death rate of whites, offers another illustration of natural selection work. In the light of such facts, it would be erroneous to suppose that evolution in man has slowed down or ceased; in some directions it is probably occurring more rapidly today than ever before."

### Need of Legal Definition.

There has been much error and loose statement on one side or the other on the subject of the aboriginal population of America, said James Mooney, ethnologist, bureau of American ethnology. "The claim for a dense earlier population, he said, is based chiefly on the error of assuming as contemporaneous in occupancy settlements belonging to widely separated periods. The argument for stability or increase of the Indian population rests in part on the error of beginning the calculation with the beginning of federal relations with the tribes, ignoring centuries of colonization and disturbance which preceded that period, and is also colored to some extent by a desire to draw good results from the philanthropic and civilizing efforts."

### Another source of confusion in this

direction, he continued, is in the improper designation of "Indian" for administrative purposes, of any individual as colored to some extent by the remote and diluted Indian ancestry. He explained the need of an official or at least an ethnologic definition of an Indian.